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DAILY UNION PRESS.

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WEEKLY UNION PRESS.

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Communications to the paper should be addressed to "The Editor of the Union Press, Louisville, Ky." Care should be taken to write on only one side of the paper.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications, whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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Five lines (forty words) or less, in columns of "Wants," "For Sale," "For Rent," "Boarding," "Lost," "Found," &c., 25 cents each insertion.

CAUSTIC LETTER FROM GEN. PALMER.

The Mayor of Paris, Ky., Goes for Wool and Gets Sheared.

Garret Davis and a Brother of the Gallant Cassius M. Clay Comes to the Rescue.

HEADERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22, 1865.

I reply to your letter of the 10th inst., which reached me to-day. I cannot sympathize with the citizens of Paris if you correctly represent them when you say, "The great desideratum is to rid ourselves of a population that will not labor, but simply exists as a nuisance. Where the negroes are, there are no negroes of little moment to us, so that they be constrained to active, honest labor, and we relieve of a burden."

Such views and feelings of and toward a race born in your midst, with just such a history of wrongs and suffering as have been inflicted upon them, are not very creditable to your humanity, or to the system to which these people have been subjected. I trust, however, that you do the good people of the rich and refined city of Paris an unintentional service, and that they will be more willing to do their duty to the welfare of a system which they have supported with so much zeal, and which has created the vagrancy and vice from which they now suffer.

I assure you that I would be glad to be able to suggest some "speedy and effectual remedy" for that which you mention, but I am certain that no such remedy can be accomplished. Your people expect or desire what can never be accomplished, and that is to put all after the usury and extortion of the labor of the colored people for generations, after having denied them all means of mental and moral elevation and improvement, enforced them to that condition that their earnings are in the hands of their late masters, and the use of for their benefit only does not give to some people will be found who are willing to "relieve them of a burden" and eagerly accept a population which you say "will not labor, but simply exists as a nuisance." Any such expectation is chimerical. The people of Paris will be compelled to a greater degree to labor for the welfare and happiness of their late bondmen as might be inferred from your language, but few persons can be found who will much care how heavily it presses them.

I do not think the any plan can be devised to meet all of your difficulties.

Under present circumstances there is but one course which can rid the people of Paris of their present embarrassment, and in that alone can they have the co-operation of the military authorities of Kentucky. This plan includes several distinct things to be done.

Let the colored people to whom you allude must be relieved of all doubts and anxieties with respect to their status. They must be assured of freedom. They cannot and will not understand that they are free as long as men who have been their masters and their oppressors, which are sincerely given to them, that all are in fact free, though fortified and strengthened by the declared opinions of the present able and patriotic Governor of the Commonwealth, and by many of the most distinguished citizens, neutralized by the usury and extortion of the slaveholders whom they have been accustomed to fear and obey.

The clear, precise and unreserved admission of the fact of freedom is an indispensable preliminary condition to the success of my plan, which may be presented for trial, and to be freed from the evils they inflict upon each other.

You must abandon the scheme of expelling them from the State. The idea of expulsion is morally unjust and politically tyrannical, and in the highest degree oppressive. These facts are well known and for abolitionists, but what will have more weight with many is that it is impracticable.

You may, by injustice which will degrade and injure you, and by the petty oppressions which are now possible, compel a few negroes to leave the State of Kentucky. You may in this way, however, save a few, and still get to abandon their birthplace and seek homes in other States among strangers, but the old and helpless, the stolid and worthless, will endure all and stay with you and burden you. The political economists of Kentucky will begin to inquire, soon whether it is a profitable investment to give up a portion of their colored population, retaining for yourselves only the aged, the maimed, the halt, and the blind. The policy of persecution will result in this as certainly as it is persisted in.

It is resolved, that the good people of this city, in their judgment, if that form of expression is required, the confidence of the colored people. You have not that confidence now, whether you do it or not, need not be discussed. The unreserved admission of their right to freedom and of their right to be protected by law, and to be allowed, will go far toward removing them from your purpose to be just, and if to this you will add that perfect protection in life, liberty and property which you demand for yourselves, and which is secured to you by the laws, the work will be complete.

A few years of unremitting effort, to bring the great mass of the portion of the colored population improved habits of industry, morality and usefulness, and put them in possession of the material results which are sure to follow industry and thrift. To cling to the shadow of slavery, and that all that is left is to hug a mortal coil, and the most dismal and disappointing to your bosom. Slavery never can be re-established. To struggle for its re-es-

tablishment is injurious to both races. The weakest suffers most now, but "time makes all things even."

In conclusion, I will gladly co-operate with the authorities of the city of Paris in every effort to rid the people of the bad debts upon which you complain which is based upon the following leading principles:

1st. The free admission of the rights of personal freedom to the enjoyment of their own people to the enjoyment of their personal freedom.

2d. Their perfect right to remain in Kentucky, or to emigrate, if they prefer emigration; and I will render such assistance to those who are able to support themselves and desire to go to some other State as may be in my power. I will not encourage or aid them less to go out of the State. Their support is properly the duty of your own people. I will not assist in throwing it upon others.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
JOHN F. PALMER,
Major General.
Hon. B. F. Pullen, Mayor of Paris, Kentucky.

Meeting in Bourbon County, Ky.

A large and respectable meeting of the people of Bourbon county was held, without previous notice, being improvised for the purpose at the Post House in Paris on last Court day. Captain Henry War was called to the chair, and James Baulkin Esq., appointed Secretary. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of the Hon. Brutus J. Clay, Major Jeremiah Donan, Eli Current, B. Major Harvey Rogers, and Dr. John H. Williams. The resolutions, and reported to the meeting the following, and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That these being now no real likelihood of rebellion in the United States, nor invasion of them, and no apprehension of any military force to make internal or external war upon them, the people have the constitutional right to the writ of habeas corpus, to be exempt from martial law, and to the full and undisturbed protection of the laws of the land, and the laws and courts, both State and Federal.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is especially requested by this meeting to issue his proclamation, declaring to the people of the South, the restoration of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, the non-existence of martial law, and prohibiting the military from all interference with the civil authorities.

Resolved, That the principles announced by President Johnson, that the laws of the country are to be enforced, and that the ordinances of secession were made to control the impending elections, and that all the States have the exclusive right and authority for themselves, respectively, to make all laws and regulations, and to decide all questions connected with their affairs and slaves, are not the unqualified approval of this meeting.

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky generally are ready and desirous to judge the measures and administration of President Johnson, not only justly, but liberally; and trust that, by its conformity to the Constitution and the principles of the rights and liberties of the people, it will be of little moment to us, so that they be constrained to active, honest labor, and we relieve of a burden."

Resolved, That this meeting believes that President Johnson would once reduce the army and navy of the United States, and that they should be reduced to the greatest extent consistent with the protection and tranquillity of the whole country; and that he should disband all the negro troops, to prevent collision between them and the whites; to put this nation of negroes and whites into a condition to become loyal friends. Ah! this may be said to be the true loyalty of the negroes and whites, who have fought for four years with us, and are guilty of the high crime of treason. And if the negroes are reduced to the rank of slaves, and the right of the pursuit of happiness—but our Government in its almost unbound kindness pardons their high crimes, permits them to return to their former homes and wages to the soil, and the country, under such circumstances, it will become necessary for us to put themselves forward and seek the highest positions in the profession. Rather should they remain in the quiet walks of life, with sackcloth and ashes on their heads, doing worse than for repentance and degradation for the dark deeds of the past four years.

It is a duty that the Government owes to itself, which the true loyal men of the country owe to themselves, to see that all the instructors of the youth of our country shall be thoroughly loyal, thoroughly patriotic, and that the principles of the Constitution and the principles of patriotism to make proper selections, the Government should compel them to dismiss promptly all disloyal teachers from schools of every character. The Government has said to Stuart Robinson and the like, "We will not let you teach our children any longer than you will not let us teach our children." The following gentlemen have already been invited to the barbershop to young men and women.

That portion of Kentucky lying between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers has just shown itself a confirmed friend of Ephraim joined to his idols, by voting by an immense majority against the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. This section was intensely pro-slavery originally, and is so now.

A permanent endowment fund of \$10,000 has been established to the use of the members of the faculty.

The College buildings are convenient, the library is well selected, and the students are well educated.

The name of the President will be announced as soon as possible. Other professors will be added as may be necessary.

A permanent endowment fund of \$10,000 has been established to the use of the members of the faculty.

The College consists of three stories, and is well situated.

The charge for room and board is \$25 per month.

The College year consists of three terms.

Several students will be received without charge if they have no money to pay for their room and board.

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THE DAILY PRESS

OFFICE--PRESS BUILDING

NO. 100

JEFFERSON STREET,

LOUISVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1865.

THE MAYOR OF PARIS.

Whether the world-renowned capital of France has a Mayor or not, we do not now recollect; but certain it is the capital of Bourbon (county) has one stupid enough to write a foolish letter to Gen. Palmer about the miseries inflicted upon Paris (Ky.) by the presence of "numerous American citizens of African descent," who, by the fortunes of war, and otherwise, have been relieved of the necessity of supporting anybody except themselves. The Mayor of Paris certainly had never heard of our Mayor Thomasson, assisted by a committee, attempting similarfeat, and getting badly worsted thereby, or he would not have ventured on the experiment. We publish on the first page the reply of Gen. Palmer to the Mayor of Paris, who, feeling himself not in condition to "come to time," had a special meeting improvised to give old Garrett Davis a chance to fly his windmill, which he does until the string of weakly, malignant resolutions, which we print on the first page, are ground out.

Garrett, you have helped the Mayor of Paris out of a bad scrape; can't you come to the rescue here? Our Mayor loves you, old K. N!

News of the Day.

The State Treasurer of Ohio, G. Volney, is the State Treasurer of Speculating in the public funds, and the office of State Treasurer declared vacant by Gov. Andrew.

Gen. Grant's war horse, Jack, which he donated to the Chicago Fair, was sold in that city on Saturday, and was purchased by Hon. John Wentworth for \$475.

The Jackson correspondent of the New Orleans Times says that General Slocum has tendered his resignation on account of the President's endorsement of Gov. Sharkey.

Soph. Kimball, the California hunter, presented the President on Friday with a very unique chair made of two grizzly bears captured by himself. The famous hunter presented it to person, and the President expressed his gratification and thanks. It will be remembered he made a similar present to Lincoln.

At a meeting of the citizens of Beloit, Oregon, on the 19th ult., resolutions were passed to the effect that, Missouri and other States having disenchanted persons engaged in the late rebellion, and so many of these disenchanted rebels were emigrating to Oregon, it was desired to be highly desirable that no peace and prosperity of the State to be overruled by the action of Congress, and it was recommended that measures be taken to protect the "State from such encroachments."

Gen. Joe Lane, candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Breckinridge, is living on his farm near Portland, Oregon, in feeble health.

A man named Collier (formerly chief of police of Memphis,) has been arrested at Metropolis, Ill., on the charge of committing a murder in that place twelve years ago.

Information has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau that the colored troops at Harper's Ferry have been fired on recently by returned rebel soldiers; who started a disturbance on Loudon Heights, on the opposite side of the river, during the summer, and ever an opportunity presents itself, measures have been taken to put a stop to these outrages.

The officers of the Hayton steamer Geffard, deny in positive terms that the object of their visit to New York is to solicit aid from our government in behalf of Geffard, in his struggle with the Hayton rebels.

It is reported that the general George Smith has been ordered to report at Washington by the War Department, and that he is now en route from New Orleans for that city.

Judge Trigg of Memphis, has decided to admit all attorneys to the bar, without taking the oath prescribed by the act of Congress. His opinion is that the only way lawyers could lose their right to practice would be by the secession of the State, and he is not willing to admit that secession had ever taken place.

Ex-Senator H. N. Rice has been nominated for Governor by the Democracy of Minnesota. He is a War Democrat.

A Scotch agent has secured a large tract of land in Virginia, where a colony of Scotch emigrants will settle.

Edwin Booth's return to the stage we have already hinted at. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives the details:

The talented Edwin Booth is soon to reappear on the stage. At the time of the sad occurrence which drove him to private life, he announced that he never would never come before the public again. Of the most earnest and uncompromising loyalty and possessing social qualities that had won him many friends, he received the hearty sympathy of the Northern people. Before the close of the war his admirers made preliminary arrangements, unknown to Mr. Booth, to bring him upon the stage during the present autumn. He has now joined his brother-in-law, Mr. Clarke, of Philadelphia, in the management of the Arch Street theater of the city. He will not appear before the audience of Philadelphia for the present, and is probably engaged in the design of a testimonial benefit in New York will be carried out. Beyond question the best American actor in the standard drama, Edwin Booth will receive the rapturous applause of the theater-going public of this metropolis when he consents to appear at the footlights.

A Paris correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes:

Wherever one walks there is the evidence of the military greatness of France. Algerian guards stand at the gates of the Tuilleries. Swarthy Arabs, Africans and Mexicans parade the streets, and forget in the splendor of the gay capital that they have been brought to earth with yokes upon their necks.

The blacks do not have a good time if in Paris; they are the slaves. In all the dramas at the theaters it is an object to bring upon the stage as many persons of the color of Abd-el-Kader as possible. When ever a negro comes on, the audience applauds heartily. If I were an American negro, I would prefer Turkish trowsers, a blue silk jacket, a dark red skull cap, with a yellow tassel on it, come to Paris and jabber in an unknown and unkwable tongue at everybody. I have seen some of those of such in Paris feted at every turn, and, in view of the highest society, who in America, in Kentucky, would have been put into their hands and be "reconstructed" in five minutes.

The democrats of New Jersey have nominated one Gen. Reynolds as their candidate for Governor. He is a military man, and was within ten miles of the battle of Bull Run. He has made a speech since his nomination, in which the following passage occurs:

"...that the war is closed, there is no union of hearts, and there will never be a union of hearts, until democratic doctrines again prevail in all national councils. The management of this war was in the hands of those who knew only how to destroy; who never did anything that would give those men their true position."

Let Runyon labor on until James Buchanan is President again, and Howell Cobb, Jacob Thompson and Isaac Toucey are cabinet ministers. Then we shall have democratic doctrines once more prevailing in the country, and the nation will be safe.

THE DEMOCRAT AND FREE SPEECH.

The editor of the Democrat makes some pretensions to a championship of freedom of speech. He affects from time to time to have suffered not a little during the late war at witnessing the "startling usurpations of power" (this is the pet expression with him and his party) by which this precious right has been curtailed, restricted and in some cases suspended. His perception of this painful spectacle has occurred since he jumped off the Union train, altogether. Before that there were no greater restrictions upon speech or personal liberty generally, than were essential to the preservation of peace, and to the self-defense of the Government at a time of fierce violence and luminous peril. Since that fatal leap he has become eloquent in the advocacy of free speech.

As he has been still more enthusiastic in advocating slavey, we have from time to time reminded him of the peremptory total and savage repression of speech that institution imposes on all who dare to criticize it where it prevails. He once undertook to deny this fact, but got sick of the job, as sick as he has of the attempt to expand the shackles of democracy to which he adheres and to find in first principles some basis and justification for the mockery it is in practice. We had but to quote such paragraphs as the following from his own pen, written before the jump from the Union train, to fetch him up with reasonable sadness in his denial of that truth that has been shamefully patent to the whole world for half a century:

Upon the solution of this momentous question of reconstruction, the American people can well afford to wait, and it is their duty to wait, lest by precipitation, false steps should be taken which cannot be easily remedied. We have not yet learned that the United States Government wants no more traitors in the Capital, and no more State Governments into whose organization the spirit of treason has been introduced. A royal population should be found to put the members of the State Government into operation, then let us wait and see if the next will not be a better and wiser generation. In the meanwhile, let these former States be subjected to military rule. Then they can be parceled up and parcelled out of the Republic. An apology is to be made for holding and governing them as such. While the ballot-box is the rightful source of authority over loyal men, the legitimate and reliable foundation for the authority of the Government over traitors is the sword.

We believe profoundly in the importance of "patience and circumspection," and the absence of haste in the restoration of the rebel States.

Reckless partisans who are aiming at productive combinations with the old politicians of the South, will, of course, charge upon all who cherish such sentiments, the most depraved and devilish motives, such as the desire to perpetuate sectional antagonism, and a general English delight in tumult and strife. But the thoughtful, really conservative men of the country, will not heed such transparently dishonest outcries. They will see to it (and they are numerous enough to realize their purposes) that the Southern States begin to participate in the general Government only when such participation shall appear unequivocally safe.

The Press is wonderfully Democratic, according to the dictionary, but very much afraid of the people. They can't be trusted. They need to be supervised by the military. —Democrat.

As the Democrat rejects dictionary definitions it is impossible to say precisely what it means by "the people." Only by collating paragraphs from its columns and making numerous and tedious comparisons can one arrive at even its probable meaning. We take it that in this case (perhaps always), it means "by the people" —upperheads and incorrigible rebels. Even with this construction the above statement is incorrect. We are not "very much afraid" of the worst specimen we know of in either of the two classes constituting in his vocabulary "the people."

CITY AND GENERAL NEWS.

TROTTING AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.—The members of the Louisville and Jefferson county Agricultural Association, with a view of making the present fair as attractive as possible, have arranged a number of trotting matches for liberal purses to be contended for during the present week.

The trotting takes place just after the exhibitions in the amphitheater. The admirers of fine stock will bear this in mind.

The purse trotted for yesterday was \$100 for aged stallions.

For this there were two entries, Capt. Unthank's bay horse, and Parks and Vissman's sorrel stallion, Edward Everett, who won the purse making the mile in 2:20.

Considering the condition of the track, this was good time.

Several purses will be contended for today.

—What is happening to the "Associated Press"? Have the individuals composing that organization been so robbed of sleep during the years upon them, that they are now taking one stupendous and protracted snooze? One would think so. Items of news, fragments of editorial wisdom and public documents, are laboriously telegraphed over the country by the Associated Press, anywhere from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after the same have been conveyed in much simpler proportions, and more legible condition, by the mail. Will somebody wake up the telegraph a bit?

—Miss Anna Farrel, a young lady of Columbus, Bartholomew County, Ind., was riding in a buggy with a gentleman on Sunday, when the horse ran away and the young lady tried to jump out, but her hoops caught in the buggy, and she was dragged about half a mile. The horse then ran into a mill-race and the young lady was mortally wounded.

—ARREST OF A SUPPOSED HORSE THIEF.—Officer William Cross, assisted by the Marshal of Jeffersonville, yesterday arrested a man named James Stewart, who is supposed to have been stealing horses in Indiana. When arrested, Stewart had in his possession a sorrel and a black horse, which are now in possession of the officers.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—Yesterday afternoon an Italian entered the livery stable of Mr. Hughes, on Main street, just above Preston. He laid down, and expired in a few minutes. It was the opinion of some that he had been drugged and robbed, and that receiving an overdose from its effects.

—COLLISION.—One of the excursion trains of the Fair Grounds ran into one of the cars of the Preston street Railroad yesterday about eleven o'clock, the car was knocked off the track and the passengers badly scared. No one was seriously injured, though the skin was knocked off one man's nose.

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—The National Council of Congregational Churches recommended the observance of Friday, September 15th, by all the churches they represented, as a day of united prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon our land.

—The receipts of cotton at New Orleans for the five weeks ending September 1st, amounted to \$9,568 bales,

"composition of races," and to advocate it if he wishes, and can find hearers even the Democrat's theory that the negro will become the dominant race on this continent after his emancipation, and drive the white man off to wander distracted and forlorn in the different rings. Before the breaking out of the rebellion Kentucky was making rapid strides in agricultural pursuits, and bid fair to stand second to none in producing articles of fine quality. Her stock was sought by farmers from all States. Such had been the good results of State and County Fairs held under the auspices of the different agricultural societies. The unsettled condition of our State during the war not only intimidated the agriculturist and obliged him to forego the prize offered, but drove from the State most of the fine stock. The raids of predatory bands rendered this necessary. But the spirit of the productive enterprise is to be attributed to the musical talent of Lieutenant Haley, who taught his band—selected from the different companies in his regiment—in the short space of four months. It is now one of the best amateur bands in the West.

We regret, in this connection, to learn that Lieut. Haley and his cornet band will leave us next week, as his regiment, the 5th Kentucky, is about to be mustered out of the service. The members of the band have made for themselves many warm friends in our city, especially among the ladies, whose peaceful slumbers they have often disturbed with their sweet music, and their kind wishes will accompany them in their retirement to the pursuit of civil life.

—THIEVES.—We do not know what the attraction is, but at present this city is infested with a gang of the most desperate and daring robbers. A party of them were operating in Center street Monday night, and entered several houses. The first house entered was that of Mr. Sam Thornton. They did not meet with much success, but carried off a small amount of plunder. They entered, by means of a ladder, the second story of Mr. Kitzero's grocery on the corner of Center and Chestnut streets, and robbed him of a small amount of money and some clothing, among which was the pants of our leading stockmen, carrying his pocket knife.

—We also learn that this party entered the house of a Mr. O'Connell. That gentleman was awakened by the noise. The thieves told him that he was charged with having counterfeited money in the house. As he arose one of them struck him on the head, making a very severe wound. We hope this gang of villains will be hunted down by our vigilant police. Their operations are becoming so bold as to frighten all good citizens.

—FAIR AT MASONIC TEMPLE.—There was a very large attendance at this fair last night, and every one enjoyed themselves. We do not remember to have ever seen a better maimed fair. Every table is presided over by a very beautiful young ladies, who are assiduous in their exertions to render a visit to the Temple agreeable and entertaining.

We received last night from the fair lady managers a magnificent collation, for which we return our most sincere thanks. It must be a charitable heart that remembers the poor local amid the enjoyments of such a fair.

—OUR CITIZENS COULD NOT PASS OVER.

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—We also learn that this party entered the house of Mr. O'Connell. That gentleman was awakened by the noise. The thieves told him that he was charged with having counterfeited money in the house. As he arose one of them struck him on the head, making a very severe wound. We hope this gang of villains will be hunted down by our vigilant police. Their operations are becoming so bold as to frighten all good citizens.

—FAIR AT MASONIC TEMPLE.—There was a very large attendance at this fair last night, and every one enjoyed themselves. We do not remember to have ever seen a better maimed fair. Every table is presided over by a very beautiful young ladies, who are assiduous in their exertions to render a visit to the Temple agreeable and entertaining.

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